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A/48/924
S/1994/413
11 April 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 54
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 8 April 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government I have the honour to request that the attached Message of Struggle of the Women of Cyprus for Freedom and Justice, which was signed by hundreds of thousands of women and men in Cyprus on the occasion of International Women's Day, on 8 March 1994, be circulated as a document of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 54, and of the Security Council.

This message is a reflection of the determination of the people of Cyprus never to accept the forcible division of their country and their people. It is an appeal by the women of Cyprus to the international community to act in solidarity and to support the implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations on Cyprus and the search for a just and viable solution to the problem of Cyprus that will restore the human rights of all Cypriots and secure the unity of the country.

(Signed) Alecos SHAMBOS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Message of Struggle of the Women of Cyprus for Freedom and Justice, signed on 8 March 1994

In our turbulent times, our small country, the island of Aphrodite, with its 9,000-year history, has been living its own ordeal for 20 years now.

Since July-August 1974, one third of the territory of Cyprus has been suffering under conditions of occupation by Turkish occupation troops. Despite the adoption of numerous resolutions and decisions by the United Nations, the situation resulting from the invasion and occupation continues and deteriorates. The problem of Cyprus seeks a political solution.

Beyond the political aspects of the problem of Cyprus lie the humanitarian aspects, which persist and constitute a provocation and a shame for humanity, particularly at a time when renewed emphasis is being given to the implementation of universal respect for human rights.

As a result of the Turkish invasion and occupation, 200,000 people were uprooted by force of arms and were rendered refugees in their own country. Thousands were killed and thousands became orphans. 1,619 persons are still missing.

Thousands of illegal settlers have been settled in our occupied lands, our cultural heritage is being destroyed and the demographic character of our island is being provocatively altered.

The thousands of Greek Cypriots who were enclaved in the occupied areas were forcibly driven from their homes and lands through methods of intimidation and oppression and only a few hundred now remain in the occupied area, living under oppressive conditions of terror.

The human rights of the people of Cyprus are being flagrantly violated.

We the women of Cyprus, who constitute 51 per cent of the island's population and who continue the struggle along with the rest of the people of Cyprus for justice and restoration of the human rights of the Cypriots, make an appeal to the United Nations to take all appropriate measures to implement its own resolutions on Cyprus.

We appeal to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-eighth session.

We appeal to the Heads of State and Government.

We call upon every people in the world and every human being who believes in justice and human rights for solidarity and support in our struggle for implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations on Cyprus, and for a just and viable solution to the problem of Cyprus, a solution which will secure:

- The unity and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus;

- The withdrawal of the Turkish occupation troops and settlers;

- The right of all refugees to return to their ancestral homes;

- The three basic freedoms: freedom of movement, freedom of settlement and the right to property;

- The ascertainment of the fate of the missing persons;

- The implementation of the third Vienna Agreement concerning the enclaved Greek Cypriots;

- In general, the restoration of the human rights of all the legitimate inhabitants of Cyprus.

With the expectation that our appeal will be heard, we look with hope into the future for a peaceful and tranquil homeland which will make its further contribution to world peace and to the prevalence of world justice.

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11 April 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 11 APRIL 1994 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The members of the Security Council have considered your interim report of 4 April (S/1994/380) on your efforts to finalize an agreement on the modalities for implementing the package of confidence-building measures outlined in your report of 1 July 1993 (S/26026). They also had the benefit of a useful and informative briefing from your Special Representative, Mr. Joe Clark, on 8 April.

The members of the Council have asked me to convey to you their full support for the intensive efforts which you, your Special Representative and his Deputy have made to facilitate agreement on the key issues for implementing the confidence-building measures without delay. They regret that insufficient progress has been made to enable agreement to be reached in the time-scale envisaged in your report of 4 March 1994 (S/1994/262). This is a matter of concern. They note that the leader of the Greek Cypriot community is ready to accept the 21 March text of ideas on implementation, provided that the Turkish Cypriot leader, who has voiced numerous objections, does likewise. They believe that the next few weeks will provide an important test of the parties' commitment to making progress towards an overall settlement.

The members of the Council take this opportunity to reiterate the terms of Security Council resolutions 889 (1993) and 902 (1994). They endorse your approach and underline the need to conclude an agreement on the implementation of the confidence-building measures on the basis suggested by you before the end of April. They look forward to receiving your full report at that time.

(Signed) Colin KEATING
President of the Security Council

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11 April 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 11 APRIL 1994 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The members of the Security Council have considered your letter of 31 March 1994 (S/1994/376) in which you advised the Security Council of the progress of further efforts, under your auspices, in relation to the difference between Greece and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

The members of the Council have asked me to convey to you their support for your efforts and those of your Special Envoy Mr. Cyrus Vance and their hope that both parties will cooperate fully with you and Mr. Vance to resolve the difference between them.

The members of the Council request you to keep them fully informed of developments.

(Signed) Colin KEATING
President of the Security Council

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S/1994/416
12 April 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 12 APRIL 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ALBANIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the letter dated 11 April 1994 from Mr. Alfred Serreqi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Albania, addressed to you in your capacity as President of the Security Council.

May I ask for your kind assistance so that this letter and its annex is circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Pellumb KULLA
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 11 April 1994 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Albania addressed to the President of the Security Council

I would like to draw your attention and that of the United Nations Security Council to the profound concern of the Albanian Government about a grave event affecting the Republic of Greece and the Republic of Albania that has taken place four kilometres within Albanian territory.

On 10 April 1994, at about 0230 hours a.m., a Greek terrorist commando of six or seven persons, including a person who spoke Albanian with a Greek accent, armed and wearing Greek army uniforms, infiltrated about 4 kilometres into Albanian territory. In the vicinity of the Peshkepi village of the Gjirokastra district, the commando assaulted an Albanian conscript training centre. Two commando members killed an Albanian sentry, Arsen Llazar Gjini, 20 years old, from Seman village in the Fier district, while another four commando members burst into the sleeping quarters and opened fire, killing the training officer, first captain, Fatmir Sali Shehu, 34 years old, from Gjirokastra and wounding another three soldiers while they all were sleeping. In the course of this act, one of the commando members shouted in Greek: "This is on account of Vorio Epirus! Don't think we have forgotten it!". Afterwards, the commando, pursued by Albanian frontier forces, left for the Greek border. The itinerary they followed and the traces found led to the Greek frontier post of Argjirohori.

The Albanian Government would like to draw the attention of the Security Council to the fact that the 10 April criminal act follows in the wake of a series of such other incidents provoked by Greek armed forces as the intrusion of Greek military vessels into Albanian territorial waters and their opening of fire on 4 and 10 January 1994, the intrusion of a Greek minesweeper into Albanian territorial waters on 10 March 1994, the killing of an Albanian citizen, Alfred Muço, by a patrol of the Greek armed forces in the vicinity of Kostur after they had apprehended him, as well as other incidents that have occurred this year.

All these incidents, especially the latest premeditated, terrorist type act committed by an armed commando wearing Greek army uniforms, which came from and went back to Greek territory, are assessed by the Albanian Government as terrorist acts. The latest terrorist act, the massacre of people while they were sleeping, is considered to be a grave violation of Albania's sovereignty and territorial integrity, in pursuit of clear and premeditated designs, aimed not only at worsening relations between the two countries, but at exacerbating the situation in the Balkans in the first place. The political attitude of the Greek State towards the conflict in the former Yugoslavia, which may grow into an all-Balkan crisis, is cause for concern because such an attitude has long been running counter to the approach to the crisis of the European Union and the international community and their efforts to reach a peaceful settlement of it. As well as this, it is evident that the unilateral embargo and the intolerant and hostile stand of Greece against the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in

general, together with the grave provocations against and continued straining of relations with Albania, are coordinated and part and parcel of a strategy intended to exacerbate the regional situation in order to prepare the preliminary conditions for a spill-over of the conflict in the south of the Balkans. I would also like to emphasize that it is not accidental that Belgrade has recently stepped up its military and police repression in Kosova and increased its military presence and pressure on the border of Serbia with Albania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

The Government of the Republic of Albania, which is concerned about peace and stability in the region and seriously disturbed by the gravity of such acts of a warmongering character, asks the Security Council, within the framework of the exercise of its powers, strongly to condemn the Greek Government, classify it as one of the countries that apply State terrorism and bring pressure to bear on the Greek Government, demanding that it should throw light on this grave incident as well as identify and punish its authors publicly.

Alfred SERREQI

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12 April 1994
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ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 12 APRIL 1994 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

It is with profound concern that I inform you of the launching on 10 April 1994 of further widespread acts of aggression by the Republic of Armenia against the Azerbaijani Republic in the Geranboy, Terter and Agdam districts.

On the morning of 12 April, units of the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia, bringing into action fresh reinforcements transferred from Armenia (up to 1,500 soldiers), stormed the settlements of Gyulistan (Geranboy district), Talysh, Magadiz and Levonarkh (Terter district). At the same time, Armenian forces used Grad rocket launchers to shell Terter, a regional centre with 20,000 inhabitants. Up to 50 missiles were dropped on the city, killing and wounding civilians, and causing destruction.

With the assistance of an infantry regiment, units of the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia used armoured vehicles to launch an offensive from the occupied villages of Marzily and Novruzlu in the Agdam district. At the same time, Armenian artillery shelled other villages in the Agdam district: Zangeshaly, Yusifjanly and Afatly.

The Republic of Armenia, feeling that it can act with impunity, regularly throws down open challenges to the international community, undermining the efforts of international organizations and individual States to achieve a peaceful settlement of the conflict. There are many examples:

In February 1992, just after the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan had launched a peace initiative, Armenian forces captured the Azerbaijani town of Khojaly;

In May 1992, on the day that a cease-fire agreement, mediated by the Islamic Republic of Iran, was concluded and signed in Tehran by the Presidents of Armenia and Azerbaijan, Armenian forces captured the Azerbaijani town of Shusha;

During a visit to the region by a United Nations fact-finding mission (June 1992), Armenia occupied the Lachin district of Azerbaijan.

While consultations were being held in Geneva by the Minsk Group in April 1993, Armenia occupied the Kelbajar district of Azerbaijan;

During a visit to the region in July 1993 by the Chairman of the Minsk Group, Armenia occupied the Agdam district of Azerbaijan;

In August 1993, after the Security Council adopted resolution 853 (1993), Armenia captured the Fizuli district of Azerbaijan;

During a visit to the region in October 1993 by the then Chairman of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Armenia captured the Zangelan district of Azerbaijan.

Today, 12 April 1994, as the Minsk Group resumed its meetings in Prague under the chairmanship of Mr. J. Eliasson, the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia launched a fresh offensive with the aim of capturing more Azerbaijani territories.

Thus the Republic of Armenia, invoking its territorial claims, continues to ignore the valuable efforts of the international community, which must take appropriate action, through the United Nations, to put an end to the aggression by Armenia against Azerbaijan.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter urgently circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Yashar T. ALIYEV
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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12 April 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 12 APRIL 1994 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia following the air strikes of NATO forces against the territory of the Republic of Srpska in the region of Gorazde.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

Statement of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

At its extraordinary session held today under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Dr. Radoje Kontic, the Federal Government reviewed the development of the situation after last night's air strikes of NATO forces against the territory of the Republic of Srpska in the region of Gorazde.

The Federal Government condemns most energetically the decision of the United Nations on the engagement of NATO air forces, which constitutes its direct inclusion in the civil war in former Bosnia-Herzegovina on the side of the Muslims.

The Federal Government emphasizes in particular that the United Nations Organization did so not only without carrying out the assumed obligation to demilitarize the Muslim army at Gorazde, but also after having tolerated the planning and carrying out of offensive Muslim military operations from the protected area against Serb positions in the region of Gorazde. Only after the Muslim spring military operation had been defeated did the United Nations Organization remember that Gorazde is a protected area and invited NATO bombers to act against the attacked Serb side.

It is regrettable that precisely the United Nations, the organization duty-bound by its Charter to preserve peace and international security, has taken a step which threatens the peace process and causes an escalation of war. By such a partial and bellicose attitude, the United Nations Organization has seriously discredited itself as a peace force in former Bosnia-Herzegovina and assumed the responsibility for all the consequences of possible further uncontrolled developments.

By behaving like a belligerent party, the World Organization is creating a dangerous precedent which can have long-term implications.

The Federal Government underlines once again that the way out of the crisis in former Bosnia-Herzegovina is not in the policy of double standards and the siding of the World Organization or other factors with any side whatsoever in the Bosnian civil war, but it is in equal treatment of all warring parties and impartial and unselfish assistance to the peace process. Each and every departure from this principle serves only to strengthen the Muslim side in its conviction that by persistently sabotaging peace efforts and by continuing military hostilities it can win the civil war and impose the concept of a unitary Bosnia-Herzegovina. The Federal Government calls on the United Nations Organization to immediately abandon the irresponsible and dangerous policy of joining the war on the side of the Muslims and to struggle against war and for an unconditional immediate and lasting cessation of fighting by peace, not by war.

Consistent with its principled and peaceful policy in the solution of the crisis in former Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will

continue to render necessary support to all constructive efforts aimed at reducing the current tension, to unconditional and lasting cessation of hostilities and to a just and comprehensive political solution of the crisis in former Bosnia-Herzegovina. The Federal Government recalls also on this occasion the solidarity of all citizens of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia with the Serb people in the Republic of Srpska, the victim of the most recent aggression.

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12 April 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 12 APRIL 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MOZAMBIQUE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to convey to Your Excellency that in accordance with the provisions of the Mozambican Electoral Law, enacted within the framework of the General Peace Agreement for Mozambique, the President of the Republic, H.E. Mr. Joaquim Alberto Chissano, has determined through presidential decree No. 01/94, of 11 April 1994, that the first multi-party elections in Mozambique, will be held on 27 and 28 October 1994.

I would like to request Your Excellency to have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Pedro Comissario AFONSO
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative to the United Nations

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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 12 APRIL 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CAMEROON TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to forward herewith the Statement of the African Group on the situation in Rwanda and Burundi.

I shall be grateful if you could have the statement circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Pascal BILOA TANG
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Cameroon
to the United Nations
Chairman of the African Group

Annex

Statement of the African Group on the situation in Rwanda and Burundi

The African Group at the United Nations met today in a Special Session to review developments in Rwanda and Burundi, following the tragic death of both Presidents Juvenal HABYARIMANA and Cyprien NTARYAMIRA. The Permanent Representatives of Rwanda and Burundi to the United Nations briefed the Group on the latest developments in their respective countries. In this context, the Permanent Representative of Rwanda informed the Group of the establishment of an interim government. The Group was further briefed on the consultations taking place at the level of the Security Council.

Having discussed the reports made, the African Group expressed its concern over the gravity of the situation in both countries, and particularly in Rwanda where thousands of lives were lost.

On the initiatives of some countries to evacuate their nationals, the Group underlined that the security of the Rwandese people and other foreigners should equally be a matter of concern for the international community.

In its consideration of the urgent need of restoring peace, stability and security in Rwanda and Burundi respectively, the African Group,

(i) Calls for an immediate cease-fire, a return to positions held by parties before the present hostilities and an end to the mindless violence which is engulfing Rwanda;

(ii) Urges the Security Council to take urgent actions to help protect the lives and property of civilians in Rwanda, and to consider expanding the size and mandate of UNAMIR in Rwanda;

(iii) Reiterates the importance of the full implementation of the Arusha Peace Agreement;

(iv) Emphasizes the readiness of the OAU to cooperate with the United Nations in the implementation of the said Agreement;

(v) Strongly appeals to the international community to increase humanitarian assistance commensurate with the scale of the human tragedy, in Rwanda and Burundi.

New York, 11 April 1994

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A/49/120
S/1994/421
12 April 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Item 26 of the preliminary list*
COMPLETE WITHDRAWAL OF FOREIGN MILITARY FORCES FROM THE TERRITORIES OF THE BALTIC STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 11 April 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Estonia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to bring to your attention the text of a statement dated 7 April 1994, issued by the Government of the Republic of Estonia in connection with the negotiations between Estonia and the Russian Federation.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 26 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ernst JAAKSON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/49/50.

ANNEX

Statement issued at Tallinn on 7 April 1994 by the Government of Estonia

In the latest round of negotiations between Estonia and the Russian Federation, the Russian side has once again attached conditions to the withdrawal of Russian troops from Estonia by the 31 August deadline that the two sides had already agreed to, and even called into question that deadline, which enjoys the support of the international community. Estonia cannot agree with these new conditions but remains willing to negotiate in good faith to overcome all difficulties. Estonia also regards Mr. Yeltsin's most unusual decree of 5 April on the creation of military bases, not only in the Commonwealth of Independent States but also in Latvia, as a violation of both past Russian commitments and numerous international agreements and principles.

Therefore, we have instructed that the Estonian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and our representatives abroad do everything possible to remind the Russian Federation to honour its international obligations to withdraw its troops from Estonia and Latvia unconditionally by 31 August 1994, in a speedy and orderly manner, as set out in numerous international documents.

We cannot exclude the possibility that at least some political circles in Moscow intend to exploit the present situation for provocations in Estonia and Latvia. Such provocations will fail. Estonia will stay united and will withstand the Russian pressure. The Estonian people will continue to work hard to give additional content to the restoration of Estonian independence and to pursue their goal of reintegrating Estonia into Europe.

(Signed) Lennart MERI
President

(Signed) Ülo NUGIS
Speaker of the Parliament

(Signed) Mart LAAR
Prime Minister

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Item 72 of the preliminary list*
MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 11 April 1994 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group for the month of April 1994, I have the honour to transmit herewith resolution 5371 of the Council of the League of Arab States, adopted on 27 March 1994 at its one hundred and first ordinary session and entitled "The situation in Somalia".

I request you to have this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 72 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Chawki CHOUERI
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Permanent Mission of the
Republic of Lebanon to
the United Nations
Chairman of the Arab Group

* A/49/50.

ANNEX

Resolution on the situation in Somalia adopted on 27 March 1994 by the League of Arab States

The Council of the League of Arab States,

Having taken cognizance of the note by the General Secretariat and the recommendation by the Political Committee,

Having studied the humanitarian and political aspects of developments in the situation in Somalia,

Noting the improvement in security and stability in most areas of Somalia,

Recognizing that the Somalis bear the primary responsibility for the achievement of national reconciliation,

Emphasizing the obligation of the international community to continue to assist the Somali people in its efforts for the restoration of security and stability, political reconciliation, the return of regular peaceful life and the reconstruction of Somalia,

Affirming the necessity of all the Somali parties' adhering to the cease-fire and adopting dialogue as the only way to resolve disputes by peaceful means,

Reaffirming its previous resolutions expressing its wholehearted desire for the national unity and territorial integrity of Somalia and for the expenditure of every possible effort to maintain a united Somalia and to spread security and stability throughout its territory,

Appreciating the efforts of member States in providing humanitarian relief to the Somali people,

Commending the performance of the Arab forces participating in the peace-keeping operation in Somalia,

Having reviewed the various international, regional and Somali local efforts aimed at the achievement of security, stability and national reconciliation throughout Somalia,

Having taken cognizance of the Peace Declaration signed at Nairobi on 24 March 1994 by the leaders of the Somali factions,

Decides

1. To welcome the Peace Declaration issued on 24 March 1994 and signed by the leaders of the Somali factions at Nairobi and to call on the Somali factions to continue to observe the cease-fire, reject all acts of violence and adopt dialogue as the only way to resolve disputes by peaceful means;

2. To urge all the Somali parties to cooperate fully with the United Nations, the League of Arab States, the Organization of African Unity and the Organization of the Islamic Conference in order to spread security and stability throughout the country and achieve national unity and territorial integrity for fraternal Somalia;

3. To express its appreciation to the Arab States which contributed forces for the peace-keeping operation in Somalia, whose performance in the security and the humanitarian fields earned the trust and appreciation of the Somali people;

4. To welcome and appreciate the efforts made by member States in providing humanitarian assistance to the Somali people;

5. To request the Secretary-General to continue the necessary consultations with the United Nations, concerned international and regional organizations, other international and regional parties and all the Somali parties with a view to the continuation of the process of political settlement and national reconciliation in Somalia for the achievement of unity for the country and security and stability for its people;

6. To call on member States and on Arab ministerial councils, specialized organizations, funds and specialized bodies concerned to continue the provision of relief to the Somali people, to intensify their efforts for the reconstruction of Somalia, to be prompt in paying their financial assistance into the special fund for support to Somalia, opened by the General Secretariat pursuant to League Council resolution 5157, and to inform the General Secretariat of the amounts of relief and assistance in kind and in cash provided by member States, so that the General Secretariat may act as coordinator of such assistance;

7. To thank the Secretary-General for his efforts in this area and to request him to continue his efforts and to report on the situation in Somalia to the Council at its next session.